

AMERICANS SEE RUMANIANS AS PEACE MENACE

Headed by Polk They Take
Stand Against Policing
Hungary by Invaders.

POLICY MUCH CRITICISED

French Newspapers in Favor
of Disarming Hungarian
Army at All Costs.

By LAURENCE HILLS,
Staff Correspondent of The Sun.

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PARIS, Aug. 5.—The policy of the Allies toward Hungary as a result of the overthrow of Bela Kun is being shaped largely by the Americans, backed to a certain extent by the British. There appears to be no uncertainty about the American position, which Under Secretary Polk, as head of the delegation, has made clear to the Allies.

The American mission is opposed to any occupation of Budapest by the Rumanians, which now is a critical factor in the situation. It favors giving every encouragement to the new Government and accepting its representations as bona fide until the contrary is proved. It would have the Allies keep hands off the international situation in Hungary and nowise will countenance the new allied commission appointed yesterday if it attempts to dictate affairs there, but would have it confine itself to negotiations with the Hungarian Government and giving friendly advice.

Critics of this policy, who are very numerous, cite the results of the Smuts mission to discredit it, and there is much doubt as to how far the Clemenceau Government is supporting it. The campaign of all the French newspapers, aside from the Socialist organs, in favor of allowing the Rumanians virtually to police Hungary and disarm the Hungarian army has all the marks of being inspired for that purpose. The Italians also seem to be on the side of the Rumanians, hoping to play their strength off in the future against the Jugo-Slavs.

Balkans Again in Tangle.

Thus, as in the Bulgarian treaty and in the Adriatic problem, the whole tangled Balkan situation is involved again in the Hungarian manoeuvres going on here, with the United States the new factor. America, it would seem, has only to brandish her all powerful economic force to make European diplomats quake. When the world becomes so much more complicated, it is not surprising that it may be different. However, opposed certain elements are to America and the American policy, unquestionably it will prevail unless Europe takes a new and more effective line. Already, the blockade of Hungary virtually has been removed, food and other supplies are going in rapidly, although there is nothing to show that the Hungarian Government has altered its policy and that the militant spirit has gone.

Gen. Bandholtz, the American member of the new allied commission, is hurrying to join the others in Budapest. The council is awaiting the report of this commission before deciding whether to demand that the Rumanians leave, although Secretary Polk and Foreign Secretary Balfour made it plain at the meeting held yesterday that they fully expected the commission to order out the Rumanians.

Reports reaching here to-day showed that already the occupation of the Hungarian capital by the Rumanians is stirring up the nationalistic spirit and causing great excitement. It is not clear yet that the Rumanians continued their advance in defiance of the orders of the Council of Five. This order was sent to Bucharest and to the Italian mission in Budapest. It seems certain that the Rumanians must have received the latter, but they allowed their troops to enter the outskirts of the city nevertheless.

Rumanians Loot City.

One report reaching Peace Conference circles is that the Rumanian army on entering the city began plundering and looting in the suburbs and killing a score of residents before they were stopped. The Rumanians also are said to have arrested some of the members of the new Hungarian Ministry and have mounted machine guns in the streets of the capital. The dispatches also state that the Rumanians are demanding hostages and have threatened to kill five for every Hungarian soldier injured.

Other reports say that the Serbs have started an army toward Hungary and that the Czechoslovaks have crossed the line as fixed by the Allies for the limit of their advance and are anxious to move against Budapest.

If the force of troops is sent by the Allies it will not contain an American contingent, at least not for the present. It was stated authoritatively to-day. The French newspapers are filled with suspicions in regard to the Hungarians. The main says:

"The Entente appears to be as a good father, to arrange to them everything, repair all their errors, forgive their crimes, furnish them with coal and material assistance and finally, which is graver, to arrest for them the Rumanian advance."

Pertinax, writing in the Echo de Paris, insists that the Rumanians undertake the disarmament of the Hungarians, and attacks the Council of Five for ordering the Rumanians to stop before the Hungarians had executed an armistice by giving up their arms and munitions which should have been delivered eight months ago. He adds:

"We do not know yet whether the Council of Five in yesterday's deliberations corrected this fault, but if the Rumanians should correct it themselves they should be felicitated."

U. S. Has Only 98,497 Troops Left Overseas

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—Gen. Pershing cabled the War Department to-day that on July 31 only 98,497 troops were still overseas.

RUMANIANS SEIZE BUDAPEST HOSTAGES

Death Threats Are Made as
City Is Occupied.

By the Associated Press.

BUDAPEST, Aug. 5.—Thirty thousand Rumanian troops, including infantry, cavalry and artillery, entered the city to-day with a blare of trumpets. The Rumanian forces were led by Gen. Marquis.

Lieut.-Col. Romanelli of the Italian mission, an allied representative, informed the Hungarian Cabinet that the Rumanians would remain to keep order. He requested also that the demobilization of the Soviet army be continued. The Rumanians have taken possession of public buildings and have retained military command of the city.

Hostages have been taken by the Rumanians, it is reported, and it was announced that they would shoot five of them for every Rumanian killed. So far there have been no disorders.

Serbian troops, according to reports here, are advancing toward Budapest from the south, supposedly to protect their interests.

Cabinet Faces Big Problems.

The restoration of the country and an effort to move the peace conference into changing the peace terms as to boundary and territory, which would be a task of her former territory are among the problems now facing the new Cabinet, which, according to Peter Agoston, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, has honestly turned its back on communism.

Capt. Gregory, the chief allied food administrator in Central Europe, has come here by automobile from Vienna in order to see to the reestablishment of communication and get coal for the hundreds of locomotives tied up with miles of idle freight and passenger cars. It is stated that at this time Austria would be so food that food may be moved from the Banat region to Vienna and to enable trade to resume its normal routes.

The cabinet, which developed its authority from the workers' organizations, has appointed business men to posts in its membership. Among them Max Fanyu has been named for the Department of Commerce and M. Lovany for the Ministry of Instruction. The latter has just been released from a Communist prison, where he had been held as a hostage.

It was stated to-day that three regiments of troops, Italian, French and British respectively, are to be billeted here for the purpose of maintaining order. It was thought, however, that this possibly would be unnecessary.

This beautiful city is slowly awakening. The hotels are being filled rapidly by returning refugees from Vienna and elsewhere. Many expressed amazement at the thoroughness with which the Soviet had stripped part of the city.

The Hungarian Hotel, which was quarantined as the Soviet House for three weeks, and was occupied by a band of persons who lived on the favor of Bela Kun and other leaders, is now housing anti-Communists.

Many things are difficult to get here. A waiter in the Hungarian Hotel became the correspondent for a collar. He said he had but one and it was wearing out rapidly because of its constant use and frequent overnight washings.

Women Plead for Food.

Along the country roads women, ragged and barefooted, begged to change their shoes, which they carried, for meat for their families.

In Budapest, in the ante-rooms of Premier Peldi and in other rooms once luxuriously furnished, callers sit on handsome antique furniture which, however, is battered, the chairs having arms or legs missing.

The negro chauffeur of an American party, after a few hours' stay to-day, remarked: "This sure is a dead town; I want to go home."

Eugene Landler, M. Varga and M. Vago, former members of the Hungarian Soviet Government, who accompanied Bela Kun to Vienna, were discovered to have in their luggage 5,000,000 crowns, in addition to Russian rubles and Swiss francs. A news agency dispatch through London says this amount of crowns was found in the luggage of Bela Kun.

It develops that strong efforts were made by the Allies to stop the Rumanian advance upon Budapest. Stephen Pichon, the French Foreign Minister, telegraphed this morning to the French Minister at Bucharest instructing him to tell the Rumanian Foreign Minister that the Rumanian army must comply absolutely with the request of Lieut.-Col. Romanelli, the allied military representative in Vienna, and not advance another step. It was reported from Budapest also that the Rumanian commander openly flouted Joseph Haurich, the Hungarian War Minister, the Rumanian officer saying he was now commander in Budapest and that Haurich was a civilian in his eyes.

KING FERDINAND ON WAY TO BUDAPEST

Count Andrássy Confers on
New Form of Government.

BUDAPEST, Aug. 5.—King Ferdinand is expected to arrive in Budapest soon so that the already acute political situation will be sharpened. Count Julius Andrássy, former Austro-Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs, Ernest Garami and Dr. Wilhelm Vazony have arrived in Budapest from Switzerland.

Count Andrássy had a conference to-day with Hungarian politicians and expressed his preference for a purely bourgeois government. He said, however, that he recognized the necessity for a coalition ministry, which he promised to support, though under no circumstances would he participate in it.

Less than a coalition Government, it is stated, is impossible under the present state of mind of the proletariat. The people, it is asserted, were glad to see the Bela Kun Soviet go, but are uneasy at the prospect of losing all the rights the proletariat once had. They are bitterly resisting disarming, especially since the Rumanians arrived preceded by a fall of terrible cruelty. The communists have disappeared entirely, but it is feared that they are merely laying low and will appear actively if the new Government is too reactionary.

HUNGARY UPHOLDS SUFFRAGE.

Elections to Be Called Over Land
Question.

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 5.—The new Hungarian Government, according to Budapest dispatches received here to-day, is determined to maintain unaltered the suffrage law introduced by the Kaiserly Government and to call elections immediately for the Constituent Assembly which would determine to what degree landed property should be socialized.

Until the National Assembly is elected the present Administration proposes to continue the present order of things so that production may not be disturbed.

The Hungarian Cabinet has decreed the restoration of the courts for the administration of justice and the reinstatement of the old court staff.

Lieut.-Col. Romanelli, chief of the Italian mission in Budapest, who is acting as the representative of the Allies in addition to demanding a reduction of the Hungarian army has also demanded that the civil population surrender all arms and ammunition.

Dr. Romanelli stated to-day that disarmament and reorganization of the Red forces would be taken in hand at the earliest possible moment. Freedom of the press has been restored in Budapest.

AUSTRIA TO REPLY TO DAY.

Peace Conference Notified Treaty
Suggestions Are Ready.

By the Associated Press.

PARIS, Aug. 5.—The Austrian delegation formally notified the peace conference that it had accepted the terms of the complete observations on the treaty to the conference at 6 o'clock to-morrow evening, which is the last day allowed the Austrians for their reply.

Dr. Karl Renner, the Austrian Chancellor and head of the peace delegation, will leave for Vienna to-morrow night, he said, returning here about August 13. The peace conference probably will take about eight days to consider the Austrian suggestion. It was said to be likely that at that time Austria would have about five days in which to make a final reply as to whether she will sign the treaty.

NORTH RUSSIA REDS BEATEN BY ALLIES

Combined Forces Carry Out
Successful Raid at Lake
Onega.

REFUGEES REACH OMSK

Thousands Pour Into City
Held by Army of Admiral
Kolchak.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—The following official communication from the commander of the allied forces on the North Russian front was made public this evening:

"Our combined land, sea and air forces Saturday carried out successfully a raid on the enemy's (Bolshevik) lake flotilla on Lake Onega at Port Talovsk, forty miles south-east of Medvedyagora. Two of the enemy's steamers were captured, a third ran away, while the others were forced ashore.

"The captured ships were armed with three inch guns and many Colt guns. The newly formed Russian flotilla cooperated with the British flotilla.

Allied forces that landed at Onega on the North Russian front, attempting to recapture it, were driven out after sixteen hours' fierce fighting in the streets, according to a Bolshevik official report received here by wireless to-day.

The Bolshevik statement said the allied troops reentered under a hurricane of fire from their ships and that the warships steamed toward. One of the allied vessels, it was reported, was set on fire by the Bolshevik artillery.

Ukrainian Red troops have occupied Akashky, the message adds.

The dispatch also announces that the Congress of Soviets held at Nizhni Novgorod decided to close all the monasteries and sent the monks to work in the rear of the army.

By the Associated Press.

OMSK, July 26 (delayed).—The American Red Cross contingents have been recalled from Chelyabinsk, south of Yekaterinburg, and from Tiumen, east of Yekaterinburg, because of the near approach of the Bolsheviks to those places. The entire personnel of the contingents has reached Omsk.

The country to the west is overrun with refugees, mainly intellectuals and peasants, even many of those who had remained through the previous Bolshevik occupation now fleeing from a renewal of the regime. On the roads from Yekaterinburg to Tiumen there are in round numbers some 17,000 cars, averaging three persons to the cart, together with led horses and cattle, while already 375 railway cars, carrying an average of thirty refugees each, have arrived at Tiumen. It is estimated that 20,000 refugees have reached Omsk, and hundreds more are arriving daily. The Russian authorities have established a camp on the edge of the town, and the Red Cross is assisting in the feeding and caring for of emergency cases. The problem of supplying aid is assuming vast proportions.

The Siberian army is concentrating on the Tobol River and reorganizing preparatory to renewing operations with substantial reinforcements. They are holding the Bolsheviks at the Niak River and chain of lakes fifty miles west of Chelyabinsk.

Roland S. Morris, American Ambassador to Japan, and Major-General William S. Graves, the American commander in Siberia, have arrived here for a series of conferences with officials of the "All Russian Government," they called first at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and then visited Admiral Kolchak, head of the Omsk government.

RECRUITS FOR SIBERIA SOUGHT

Men Enlisting Now May Sail for
Russia August 12.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—Department officials here have been instructed by the War Department to prosecute vigorously the campaign to obtain recruits for the American forces in Siberia.

The department to-day said all men recruited for this service and not entitled to a reenlistment furlough would be sent to San Francisco to join the Siberian expedition, and that they would sail from that port about August 12.

BERLIN WARS ON PROFITERS.

Regulation Bureau to Be Estab-
lished Throughout Prussia.

By the Associated Press.

BERLIN, Aug. 5.—"Profit regulation bureaus" are to be established throughout Prussia, according to a plan of the Prussian State Commissioner of Food, in an attempt to regulate illicit trade in foodstuffs. The plan is to establish a task which the so-called price examination boards have been unable to accomplish.

A regulation bureau will be established in each city of more than 100,000 population, especially in large industrial cities. The Food Minister has recommended that individual States set up the plan in the interest of consumers and consumers' organizations.

BAY STATE HOEMEN ACCUSED.

Lawrence Citizens Tell Officials of
Extortion.

LAWRENCE, MASS., Aug. 5.—As the first step in the investigation of the high cost of living the State Commission on the Necessaries of Life held an inquiry into the ice situation here to-day. Many complaints have reached the commission regarding the retail price of ice in this city, residents claiming they are charged at the rate of \$1 per 100 pounds, while dealers in nearby cities are supplying their trade at from 40 to 60 cents.

In addition to the members of the State commission there were present at the hearing Harry N. Gutterman, representing the Attorney-General, Louis E. Goldberg, Assistant United States District Attorney, and District Attorney Henry G. Wells of Essex county. Citizens who had brought complaints were the first witnesses.

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The advocates of the money grants to commanders point to Wellington and Nelson, but never before have grants been asked for the lesser lights in a war. The workmen, aroused by the terrific war cost represented in the increased taxation, show their ire in successive strikes.

Demobilized soldiers are also bitter over the action of the Government that pays out huge sums to favored commanders of soldiers and sailors. Admiral David Beatty and Field Marshal Haig are to get \$500,000 each. Admiral Jellicoe, Lord French and Gen. Allenby each will get \$250,000, and Field Marshal Haig, Gen. Rawlinson, Byng and Horne and Lieut.-Col. Sir Maurice Hankey, \$125,000. Those to get \$50,000 are Admirals Madden, Sturdee, Keyes and Robeck, Commander Tyndal, Field Marshal Wilson, Gen. Robertson, Birdwood and Trenchard.

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The advent of Signor Marconi in the Diplomatic Corps, it is pointed out, would create an unusual precedent in Italian politics, as he is now a member of the Chamber of Deputies. The reason given would tend strongly to place diplomatic posts within the sphere of the Legislature, and the precedent could be invoked by Parliament in political controversies.

SEAMEN'S BUREAU REFUSED.

Jewish Cemetery Barred to Slain
Communist Leader.

By the Associated Press.

VIENNA, Aug. 4 (delayed).—The board of management of the Jewish cemetery at Wiener Neustadt, lower Austria, has refused to allow the burial in the cemetery of the body of Tibor Szamuely, the Hungarian Communist leader, who was shot and killed as he was trying to cross the Austrian frontier. The reason given by the chief official of the board was as follows:

"The mosaic law contains no provision against the burial of murderers in consecrated ground, but Moses knew that murder was foreign to the nature of the Jews, and therefore passed no ordinance. I assume that that Jew with his own hands murdered forty men at least. Therefore I forbid the burial."

The body was taken to the frontier town of Sauerbrunn, near which Szamuely died, for burial.

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